OFFICESt
Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, I? Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 12, Band 15, Tribuse Building
Washington, 545 Fourteenth street.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Imala. Brafts, cheeks and pistoffice orders o be made payable to theorder of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The see Bild'g, Farnam and Seventeenth St. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, 1 s County of Douglas 1 ss George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dathy Bee for the week ending January 24, 1891, was as follows: for the week follows: Sunday, January 18.... Monday, January 19.... Tuesday, January 20. Wednesday, January 21. Thursday, January 22 Priday, January 23 Saturday, January 24

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January A. D. 1891.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

No. 17. FEIL,
Notary Public.

County of Douglas, 183

George R. Trachuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of THE DARY RES for the
month of January, 1890, 19,555 conics; for February, 1896, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815
copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May,
1890, 21,890 copies; for June, 1890, 20,567 copies;
for July, 1800, 20,692 copies; for August, 1890,
22,139 copies; for September, 1890, 22,139 copies;
for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November,
1890, 22,139 copies; for December, 1890, 21,471
copies.

George B. Trachuck,
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my
presence, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1890,
N. P. Fell,
Notary Public.

THE legislature has begun to discuss the relief bill. Thank God for that.

JUDGE CALDWELL is in line with publie demands for a curtailment of official

THERE is nothing snall or penurious about the estimates of the state relief commission.

DAVE HILL at least has the consolation of proving that a good many patriots would like to be "shelved" on a tenatorship.

LIKE all successful business men Uncle Sam appreciates the value of printers' ink and patronizes it to the extent of a million a year.

EASTERN weather gets more abominable as the season progresses. As for Nebraska, it is more like the golden climate of Italy than ever before.

THE demand for the election of United States senators by the people receives an impetus from the scenes now being enacted in several state legislatures.

ALTHOUGH eighteen day of the legislature are past, the only bills that have reached executive officers were private bills for temporary loans on salary account.

Some of the silver pool pitch was found on Don Cameron's fingers, but not until after he had been re-elected. Six years hence, when he asks another reelection, it will doubtless be forgotten.

IT was eminently fitting that the authorities should defend the interests of the city in the bond case. Omaha simply demands the fulfillment of obligations entered into by the party of the second part.

Iowa is making elaborate preparations for her representation at the world's fair. It is not yet certain that the Nebraska legislature will get fully organized for business by the time the world's fair opens.

THE Atlantic blizzard was a serious surprise to Jersey City, but it was a greater surprise to the residents to discover, while isolated from the outside world, that this old planet moved on its axis as if nothing had happened.

SPEAKER REED promises that the democrats shall not obstruct the public business to the extent of crowding out the appropriation bills. This illustrates the advantage of having power in the speaker's hands when he happens to be a man with good horse sense.

THE crash of senatorial hopes in surrounding states, the deadlocks, the numerous defeats of veterans and the elevation of unknowns, are sufficient to warrant the Nebraska senators in blessing the fates that shaped their terms beyond the reach of the political rocks of '91.

AGREEABLY to pledges made during the fall campaign, the new treasurer of Colorado proposes to cover into the treasury all revenue derived from deposits of public funds. For the first three months the treasurer estimates the profits from interest at \$20,000, or at the rate of \$80,000 a year. This is very suggestive.

IT is stated at Washington that this congress will have no time to consider the postal telegraph bill. If this congress had taken more time to consider measures that the people want, and less to consider those that they don't want, many of its members would not possess the abundant lessure that the people recently decreed they should have after March 4.

ONE of the resolutions of the real estate exchange concerning the bridge charter reflects unjustly on Senator Paddock. The amendments suggested by the senator are not obstructive, as the exchange declares, nor does he insist that the bridge be completed in one year. He wants active work to begin within one year and the completion of the structure within two years. The members of the exchange should post themselves on the facts and not swallow assertion for truth.

THE NUMBER OF THE DESTITUTE.

What is the real number of settlers in Nebraska whose predicament is such as totall for assistance from the state, either in the form of supplies, or of seed for the next erop? It is very desirable | market. that this fact should be definitely understood before flual provision is made for the relief of such destitution as exists.

The estimates of the relief committee are being constantly increased, and yet definite facts and figures are not furnished. Dr. Martin, under the direction of Governor Thayer, made a careful canvas of the drouth-stricken district and reported that 2,000 families were in need of food and fuel, and that perhaps more than that number would need assistance in the shape of seed. The public has been furnished with no better or more reliable facts than those obtained by Dr. Martin. It was estimated that a state appropriation of \$100,000, with such further assistance in the form of seed supplies as might be secured from the agricultural department at Washington, would be sufficient to meet the needs of the case.

The chairman of the relief committee now comes out with a statement that 10,000 families, equal to between 50,000 and 60,000 people, must be assisted at a cost of \$865,500. He gives no clue as to the source of this definite information, except to hint that it is based on letters received, which are constatly accumulating. Who knows but at this rate the state may not soon be called on to provide \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 for the emergency?

Means should immediately be taken to ascertain from responsible official sources the extent and nature of the existing need.

Public sentiment throughout the state is doubtless in favor of the adoption of means for the relief of every man, woman and child who needs it, but a sentiment thus prompt and generous ought not to be abused. is no good reason to believe that 10,000 families stand need of the quantity of supplies on which the chairman has based his estimate of \$865,500. Before spreading this damaging statement further every reliable source of information should be exhausted and the facts systematically compiled.

Cannot the various county officials report exact figures in the amount of relief needed. Cannot the counties themselves provide for a portion of their own sufferers, as Buffalo county has done during the past week by appropriating \$8,000? Cannot steps be taken to dispose finally of the charges that many people who have no just claim to financial assistance are attempting to take advantage of the prospects of a large fund to better their fortures? In Dawson county, for instance, it is a standing joke in local newspapers that the way to get rich is to "come to Dawson county and play the destitute farmer act."

It is imperatively necessary that steps should be taken to definitely ascertain the real extent of the destitution.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Farmers Alliance assembles in Omaha today. It will be an interesting body of men, directly representing the producers of Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, diana and North and South Dakota. If there is a full attendance the convention ought not to be inferior in interest to that of the other branch of the order which recently met at Ocala, Fla., and attracted national attention.

There is a peculiar litness in the choice of Omaha as the place of meeting for this body at this time. More almost any other large city in the United States. the business interests of Omaha are dependent for prosperity on the condition of the great agricultural class. The city has been built in the very heart of the corn and cattle belt of the continent. It is the central point of the vast agricultural region included in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. It is the metropolis of the richest agricul-

tural district in the world. It is in this region, of which Omahais the natural metropolis, that the Farmers' Alliance has developed the most numerous following. For these reasons Omaha is properly the place of meeting at a time when the Alliance is still a promising faction in state and national politics.

For Omaha and Nebraska THE BEE extends a warm greeting to the delegates, and expresses the hope that their deliberations may pave the way stoward improving the condition of the producers.

NOT BY GOVERNMENT AID.

A correspondent suggests that irrigation can only be developed in Nebraska by aid received from the general and state governments, and that the legislature should pass a law authorizing counties, townships or precincts to receive such aid.

THE BEE does not deem the suggestion practical. Any great public improvement intended primarily to benefit individual land owners that depends for its development on the assistance of the government is certain to be slow in maturing, and is in much danger of defeat. Furthermore, such means should never be resorted to unless it becomes absolutely necessary. It has not become so yet, nor does it seem likely to.

It is true that the farmers in Nebraska chiefly to be benefitted by works of irrigation are unable to contribute much in the way of capital. But it is also true that most of the capital invested in the development of the state thus far, in the opening up of the country, the construction of railroads and the building of towns, has come from outside. It is sure to be the same in the matter of irrigation. In fact capitalists already stand willing to invest in such enterprises if the laws are amended in a manto make such investments mer secure. It is to this state, rather than to the national government, that the irrigation movement must look for the

capital it needs. The difference between the condition of things in the arid regions of Colorado and those of Nebraska is strikingly exhibited at this time. In Nebraska the

\$1,000,000 to assist the destitute. In a smaller area in Colorado the farmers statement that a recent case of trichino-raised, by the help of irrigation, prod-sis at Cologno was attributed to the use dictated his successor, exterted pledges

When facts like these can be pointed to private capital can be depended upon

to embark in the enterprise.

THE TREASURERS PAY ROLL. In his annual report to the commis sioners, County Treasurer Snyder pleads for an advance in the salaries of his deputies and assistants. He points to a surplus of \$5,910 in the fee fund, after paying all salaries, and urges this surplus as a reason for the increase asked. A glance at the salary list will show that Mr. Sayder's clerical force receive very liberal compensation for the work performed.

According to the treasurer's showing the aggregate salary list of his office is \$8,800 per annum. The total business done by the office last year was \$535,-449.14, including a balance of \$309,826.16 from the preceding year. Let us see how this compares with the business and expenses of the city treasurer's office. During 1800 the total receipts of thecity treasury amounted to \$2,578,992.32, or nearly five times the business of the the treasurer's office paid by the city for the year was \$7,880. In other words, the city treasury does

nearly five times the business of the county treasury for \$920 less per year. The city treasury has 1,400 ledger accounts, takes care of the school fund, which almost equals the entire county business, and is oblighed tokeep distinct accounts of paving, curbing, grading and sewer districts, collect a vast number of special tax levies, besides the regular levy, and in addition the accounts of permanent city funds. This vast amount of business is handled at less expense than the county's financial affairs. The county treasurer does not collect special taxes for public worksor other purposes, and the accounts of the office are divided into less than a score of funds, requiring no extraordinary ability on the part of accountants.

The question is, whyshould the county increase the treasurer's pay roll, just because there is a surplus in the fees collected in his office?

UNPATRIOTIC ACTION.

The legislatures of a number of the southern states have declined toy ote appropriations for exhibits in the Columbian exposition pending action by congress on the elections bill. They have measure becoming a law, and thereby do what they can to make it a failure. And unquestionably if the states of the position the effect would be damaging. It is of the first importance that every portion of this country shall be liberally represented there, and that it shall draw support from the whole people. It is uncertain to what extent European countries will be disposed to participate. None of them has the event, and it is possible that conditions may arise within the next year that will cause some of them to feel less friendly toward it than at present. Certainly if a large section of our own people refused to take part in the exposition the inevitable tendency would be to discourage foreign countries from having anything to do with it. The success of the undertaking as a world's fair obviously depends upon its having the united, hearty and generous support of our own people.

The exposition is a great practical business project with which politics should have absolutely nothing to do. Its purpose is to show to the fullest extent the industrial and productive resources of the country, its development of science and art, its educational progress and its position among the nations on all the lines of modern achievement. The sentiment that inspired it should interest every American, but its cardinal object appeals to the patriotism of all citizens. We have invited the nations of the world to send the best they have for the inspection of our people and all that may come will be welcome. but while we cannot be sure of any favor from other lands it is in our power to make such an exhibit of our own products and achievements as will assure the success of the great enterprise without foreign aid. The duty to do this is incumbent upon every section and state of the union. The honor and credit of the nation, in a patriotic sense, are involved, and no portion of the country can be justified in disparaging these on the ground of objection to a political measure. The people of the south would not refuse to sell to northern mills and merchants their cotton and iron in case the elections bill became a law, and there is no valid reason why they should decline to exhibit them in a world's fair held in a western city.

It is a very narrow and a very unpatriotic spirit that prompted the action of the several southern legislatures in relation to the matter of appropriations for the Columbian exposition, and demonstrates that sectional political feeling there still dominates so strongly as to overcome all considerations of national pride and honor.

THE AMERICAN HOG IN GERMANY.

The vote in the German reichstag last week on the motion to repeal the prohibition of the importation of American pork, doubtless settles the question for some time to come. The motion was defeated by a majority of 30 in a vote of 233, thus showing a strong opposition to the policy, but in view of the fact that there has been a widespread popular demand in Germany for the repeal of the prohibition, it is hardly to be expected that those who favor it will at present gain any additional strength, is no worse than a senatorship pur-The opposition to the motion for repeal defended the prohibition as a sanitary measure, one of the speakers asserting that not a single consignment of American pork entering Germany by way of the Russian frontier had yet proved free of disease. Those who farored the repeal did som the interest of of the state. As governor of the terriower prices to the people for meat, the leader of the socialist faction declaring he has zealously advanced the interests that it was not the question of the profits | of the state and of the west, but in carry-

the interest of the large owners. The repeal of the prohibition with a majority only to break them. of the reichstag although the source of the disease was a matter of pure coniecture.

The prospects of a modification or removal of the French restriction upon the importation of American pork is no isning than it is today. Prohibitory legislamore favorable, amember of the govern- tion against cigarettes seems to operate very ment having recently asserted that at much like the same sort of legislation against least 7 per cent of this pork was dis- drinks. eased. It does not appear that he had any authority for such a statement, but none the less it is tolerably sure to be accepted despite the fact that our minister to France in correspondence with the minister of agriculture showed as plainly as diplomatic language would permit that the claim that American pork is diseased was simply a pretext. Minister Phelps will now have an opportunity to talk in a like strain to the German government. He can show that the agricultural department has furnished incontestable proof that no diseased meat is being excounty trensury. The total salaries of ported from the United States and he can point to the inspection law as evidence of the purpose of the government that none shall be exported. It is to be expected that he will do this, but it is not at all probable that it would accomplish anything. There is manifestly afeeling of commercial unfriendliness towards the United States which no sort of argument can overcome.

The question is, what course should this government pursue when convinced that all overtures for redress of our grievance in this matter are useless? The president is authorized to exclude from our markets certain products of countries which discriminate against our products, and this power was given him with particular reference to the policy of France and Germany in excluding American pork. It is highly probable that the question of commercial retaliation with respect to these countries may soon engage the attention of the administration.

THE real estate exchange makes a great blunder in sending out any document that bears on its face an exaggeration of the population of Omaha or any other statistics that are at variance with well known and established facts. To claim for Omaha a population of 160,-000 in face of the national census figures thus in effect declared their intention to | which are now embodied in every almaboycott the fair in the event of that nac and commercial directory is a species of booming that cannot disadvantage but react to the of Omaha. False in one, false in all is south were to unite in ignoring the ex- a common adage. When a document purporting to give reliable statistics about the resources of Omaha starts out with a bogus claim about her population, well-informed people will throw it aside as being unworthy of credence. The truth about Omaha's actual growth within the past ten years is as good an advertisement as this city needs, and yet manifested a very hearty interest in | there is nothing to justify an exaggera-

> THE national board of trade has memorialized congress in favor of the establishment of a permanent census bu reau for the collection of general statistical information, apart from t heenumeration of the number of inhabitants. memorial of the board suggests that while it may be sufficient for all practical purposes to take a census of the population once in ten years, it is of great importance that statistics of the industries and commerce of the country should be taken more frequently, and doubtless practical man generally will concede this to be the case. It is possible to estimate from year to year with tolerable accuracy the growth of population, but this cannot be done regarding industrial and commercial progress. There are good reasons in favor of a permanent census bureau, but the subject is not likely to receive attention from the present congress.

WHEN the prohibition colonels unoaded a second-hand conspiracy on the independents it was known to those on the inside that there was other considerations than the \$1,200 paid in cash. These considerations are in the nature of obligations, the payment the colonels are now loudly demanding. A recount of the ballots cast in the state was the first, but this absurd proposition was promptly repudiated. The last but not least is a painful effort to galvanize the corpse of prohibition by the enactment of a prohibition statute. If the independents can shake off the colonels and rid themselves of the blundering shysters, the Alliance members would be in position to act sensibly and accomplish something for the people.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Douglas county clerk shows a total of \$135,037 delinquent on personal taxes on the books from the year 1859 to 1885, and for the past five years the amount due from this source is estimated at \$200,000. A comparatively small amount of this sum is collectable. Personal taxes are the most difficult of all taxes to collect, for the reason that much of the property disappears between assessment and delinquency. It enables the transient element to escape their share of public burdens, and permanent residents are thus obliged to bear an unjust proportion. The law should be changed so as to make taxes on personal property collectable within at least six months after assessment.

Ir is claimed that Hansbrough of North Dakota obtained his senatorial honors by signing in written agreement relating to the distribution of patronage. and that he also subscribed to several other promises. A senatorship obtained on such terms is not a proud honor. It chased with money, nor is it any better.

THE defeat of Gilbert Pierce for a second term in the national senate from North Dakota shows that faithfulness is not always rewarded. Mr. Pierce deserved better treatment from the people tory and later in the halls of congress, of small dealers which led the govern | ing out the policies which contributed

relief committee is calling for nearly ment to maintain the prohibition, but to the welfare of his constituents, he incurred the ill will of the gang and was ucts which brought \$44,000,000 in the of American pork which had been which will make the new senator a smuggled in from Hotland seems to nonentity in the political councils of the have been aconclusive argument against nation, or a man who makes pleiges

How Prohibition Works.

Boston Herald. No less than twenty-nine states have now legislated against cigarettes, and the cigarette business was probably never more flour-

> Effect of Low License. Bo ton Globe.

The great mace of the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives possesses a wonderful magic is quelling rows, brawls and disturbances in the national bear garden, Saloon keepers who are troubled with fights in their barrooms would do well to keep a mace like this behind the bars. Drink in Idaho.

Salt Lake Tribune.

We notice that a bill has been introduced in the Idaho legislature entitled "A Bill to Regulate the Sale of Liquors in Less Quantities than One Quart." We do not see how that is going to concern the average Idaho man much. Perhaps the intention of the bill is to compel the average Idaho man to always buy at least a quart. Ready for Sacrifices.

If we want to put California in her true light before the world at the Chicago exposition we must make some sacrifice, and there can be no better way to economize than to put aside our state and district fairs for two years and put the money which they would cost into a magnificent display for the benefit of the whole state and the world's fair.

Socialism or Blackmati?

San Francisco Examiner.

Much of the corruption in our legislative bodies, state and municipal, comes from leaving too many points of contact between public and private business. If semi-public corporations-railroad, telegraph, telephone, gas, water and the like-could be abolished. leaving all public functions in the hands of the government on the one hand, and all strictly private business exclusively in that of private citizens on the other, there would be fewer opportunities for blackmail and bribery.

Progressive Utah

Salt Lake Times: The frequent changes in the ownership of Utah newspapers are a significant indication of the political, social and religious transformation now going on in Utah. No indication is better. The day when the sermon of the Sunday previous was the leading feature of the country weekly is past, and something more worldly, something more newsy is taking its place. An awakening of interest in the affairs of the nation is manifest even in the bulwarks of ignorance, and therein lies the best sigh of promise for the future. Any paper in Utah that recognizes the signs of the times will prosper, while any paper that deliberately shuts its eves to them will continne changing until it passes out of existence altogether.

PASSING JESTS.

New York Herald: Brown-I never hit a Smith-Probable not, unless he is tied Enoch: For the sake of the American girls

who marry into the British aristocracy, ex-changing their dollars for a name, it is to be regretted that the name is not always as good Ringhamton Leader: It seems a little strange that a man may bedownright and upight at the same time.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Never speak ill of anybody; you do just as much execution with a shrug of the shoulders or a significant

New York Herald: Belle-May Bagley is a crank.
Tom-Is that so? After hearing her talk the other night I thought she was a wind-

Enoch: The Minister-Never fight: Tommy, it is wicked.
Tommy—That's what I told your kid yesterday when he licked me

Buffalo Express : Far be it from us to compare a student of Greek to a hog, but no one can fail to observe that both are very fond of

Atchison Globe: Between the ages of ten and twenty a girl will do more laughing and break more dishes than during the remainder of her life.

> A Clincher. Spare Moments.

A young man home from college, wishing to inspire his little sister with awe for his learning, pointed to a star, and said:
"Sis, do you see that bright little luminary It's bigger than this whole world."

"No 'tain't," said sis.
"Yes, it is," declared the young collegian.
"Then why don't it keep off the rain?" was the triumph ant rejoinder.

Too Full for Utterance.

Ep ch. Good Minister—Your little son asked me what the McKinley bill was. He said he asked you and you referred him to me. Why didn't you explain the bill to the little fellow Deacon De Good—I was afraid I couldn't without swearing.

ONE A. M.

De Witt Sterry in Judge. Bluff blows the wind against the panes And rattle loud the sashes, In chimney-pots how! weirdest strains, Or fan the hearthstone ashes;

I mildly doze above a book That lacks a fetching savor, Or with a vague and careless look Watch how the pipe-clouds waver.

Again I view a green-gown valo

Hemmed in by sky and meadow; I hear the whistle of a quail Behind some leafy shadow; And where the silver waters strav hedge and rock with laughter, My willing senses slip away To follow idly after.

The brown bees revel in the bloom, The gentler winds are wooling, And in the cool of thicket gloom
I note a wood-dove cooing;
Till, drunken with the sweet heartache The shallow brook is singing, I dream, half drowsy, half awake-The pipes of Pan are ringing.

Gone now the warmth of summer days, Grim winter's wand is waving: Snowdrifts obliterate the ways The weary cit is braving. And why should I forsake the town, Since none may love it better! Fond girl, it was the blossoms brown You folded in your letter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

MRS. SHEEDY IS ARRAIGNED.

She Figures as Principal in Three of the Four Counts.

THE CASE CONTINUED TO WEDNESDAY.

Several Insurance Companies File Reports With the State Auditor Showing Business Transacted the Past Year.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26,-|Special to Tun BEE.]-The equity court room in the court house, selected by Judge Houston as the most available place for holding the preliminary examination of Mrs. Mary Sheedy, Monday McFarland and A. H. Walstrom, charged with the murder of John Sheedy, was crowded to the very doors at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the hour set for the hearing. Many well dressed ladies, anxious to see the fair defendant, were present. On motion of County Attorney Snell the case was continned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The prosecution added three counts to the

riminal information. The first count charges Mrs. Sheedy and Monday Mcl'arland as principals in striking the nlow and by poisoning, and Walstrom as accessory.

The second count charges Mrs. Sheedy and Monday McFarland as principals in killing with the cane and Waistrom as acces-

The third count charges McFarland with tilling with the cane and Mrs. Sheedy and Walstrom as accessories.

The fourth count charges Mrs. Sheedy as

pal in the poisoning and McFarland and Walstrom as accessories. MORE INSURANCE REPORTS The following insurance companies have filed their reports in the auditor's office showing what business has been done by

them in Nebraska the past year: 1,393.51 10,387.21 11,379.10 74,713.54 2,746.88 3,947.40 8,747.24 6,141.82 9,337.48 10,278.13 1,482.33 100.50 It appears from the foregoing report that the Hamburg and Denver companies did a

losing business in Nebraska.

A WARRANT FOR WOODWARD, A warrant was issued this afternoon by Judge Brown for the arrest of Attorney Walter M. Woodward. The complaint was made by George M. Webb, an engineer on the Burlington, and alleges that Woodward aided, assisted and abetted in garnishing the exempt wages of Webb at the suit of Samuel R. Nesbit before Judge Poxworthy. Chapter 25 of the laws of 1889 makes it a criminal offense to garnishee or aid in garnishing the exempt wages of laborers, and was passed principally because of the underhanded work of a lot of small-calibred attorneys, who were in the habit of assigning the claim to a Council Bluffs attorney, who collected them from the railway company because of the fact that Iowa has no exemption law. Hon, P O. Cassidy has been retained to prosecute the suit. The friends of At-torney Woodward do not believe that the charge is correct, as he is a lawyer of high

standing. THE SMALL DOG WON. There was an exodus of Lincoln sports. that is, men whose sporting blood runs rich, to the little suburb of West Lincoln this morning. The objective point was the stable where the long pending fight between the bull dogs owned by Frank Parkington. tender at Lindsey's saloon, and Joe Epps, proprietor of a saloon in West Lincoln, was to take place. The fight was to have come off Saturday, but was postponed until @ o'clock this morning, at which time it finally occurred. The match was for \$100 a side and there were numerous bets placed, Parking-ton's dog being the favorite. Parkington's dog weighed but forty pounds to his oppo-nent's fifty-two. At the end of forty minutes the West Lincoln dog gave up the fight and his owner pulled him off to avoid being killed. The defeated dor was pretty badly chewed up, but will probably recover.

CHARGED WITH PERSONAL Charles Snyder of Keya Paha county is before the United States court to answer the charge of perjury. Soyder is a farmer, and it is alleged that when he came to making an iffidavit concerning the land on which was living he swore to things which are thought to be untrue. Mr. Suyder declares that the charge against him is false and he has never intended committing a felony.

SOLD LIQUOR TO VETERANS. Charles Harris was arraigned before Judge Dundy today to answer the charge of selling spirits at the late Grand Army reunion with-out the necessary license. Harris acknowledged his misdemeanor, and as he thereby saved the court considerable time and trouble Judge Dundy let him off with a \$10 fine and a fatherly lecture.

SMASHED THE MAIL WAGON. Sam Dryden, a farmer living near Cul-bertson, was arraigned today in the United States court on the charge of obstructing the mails. The offense was committed two or three years ago. It appears that Dryden objected to the mail wagon crossing his farm and he discerned the vehicle crossing despite his objection, he partially wrecked it and cast the fragments of his land. He was fined \$25 and costs.

AN EDITOR SLUGGED. Mr. James Mahoney, the managing editor of the Journal, was the victim of a cowardly assault by unknown persons. He was pass-ing by Lindsay's restaurant at Eleventh and P streets, when some person suddenly jumped out from behind the gate and beat him into insensibility with a billy. Three ugly gashes were made on Mahoney's head and when he covered sensibility he called a cab and was taken home. His injuries are not serious. ODDS AND ENDS.

G. W. Tate was enjoying the peaceful re-

pose that accompanies a clear conscience, at his home at 1021 M street, last night, or more strictly speaking, 3 o'clock this morning, when a noise in his room woke him up. When his eyes opened he was greatly astonished to find a tall young man wearing a brown derby hat by his bedside. The young man was ac-

companied by a revolver by means of which he sliently compelled Mr. Tate to keep still. The intruder slowly faded away. He took with him a lot of clothing, watch and chain, pocketbook and other valuable articles. The store of S. M. Byert's, at 1431 O street, was entered by the front door yesterday atternoon, and a lot of pocketbooks, cheap jewelry and second hand revolvers taken. The robbery is supposed to have been committed

A dummy in front of C. L. Wilson's estab-lishment on North Tenth street was robbed of a \$17 suit this morning. Tomorrow or next day a sensational divorce case will probably be filed in the district court. The complainant is an elderly man of means, who recently married a dashing young widow, against the wishes of his rela-

John Pearson complains to the district court that he needs a divorce from his wife, Christena, They were made one in April, 878, in New Winsel, Mercer county, Illinois but after a few years of wedded life Christena's heart began benting as its own again. Not only did she quit loving him, but in April, 1886, he asserts she assaulted him with a table fork, inflicting a dangerous wound in She treated him cruelly for a number of years, and finally, in December of last year, she quit him forever and he knows

Judge Stewart was engaged today in hearing the somewhat famous case brought by the banker, A. P. S. Stuart, against the mayor and city councilmen for \$200 damages for tearing down an old fire trap belonging to plaintiff that stood at Twentieth and F streets for some time. The defendants say that they will prove not only the character of the resort, but the further fact that Stuart had previously sold the building.

Licenses to wed were issued today to the character of the stuart had previously sold the building.

following: Joseph A. Barris, 27, and Miss May D. Tibbles, 20, Lincoln; C. D. Herr, 23, and Eva G. Sterns, 19, Raymond; Albert Dietz, 21, and Chettie M. Skinner. 16, Firth. Scott Brothers, the druggists, at Four-teenth and O streets, have been closed under under a mortgage held by the Clarke drug company. They may be able to reopen R. F. Relily, a salesman, was arrested at Eleventh and O streets this morning by Officers Kinney and Carnahan. Relly had Officers Kinney and Carnahan. Rellly had been drinking loud and long, and was engaged in fighting imaginary snakes when he was corralled. He gave the officers consider

able trouble. Barney Fitzsimmons, formerly of Lincoln. who served a term in the pen for killing a frail female named. Pearl, at Mollie Hall's old P street resort, was dangerously shot yes terday at Creston, Ia.

In the district court of Holt county Sarah F. Hiatt recovered judgment against Cortel-you, Ege & Vanzandt for the sum of \$3,003.52, Today the defeated parties appealed the case to the supreme court. In the same county Justin McCarthy, sr., recovered juagment for \$1,139.25 from the same defendants. This also has been appealed.

J. B. Strone has been honored with being appointed as aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief Vensey of the national order of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Manager Clark.

General Manager S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific arrived in the city from St. Louis vesterday morning and is stopping at the Millard.

He was asked by Tun Ben what truth there was in the report current that Acting Superintendent Blickensderfer was to be succeeded by P. J. Nichols of this city. "I first heard of this rumor when I arrived in the city this morning and you may say there is no foundation for the report. It probably originated from the fact that Mr. Nichols was connected with the road a few

years ago and was and is a friend of mine. Speaking of the report that the office of general traffic manager was to be abolished and that Mr. Mellen was to be retired, while his assistant, Mr. Munroe, was to be made general freight agent, with the present incumbent of that office, N. W. Whitney, as his assistant, Mr. Clark said this also was unfounded.

There were no changes on the tapis, he said, except those in the operating depart-ment which had been published some time

ago. Mr. Clark stated that he would remain in

A Malt Plant Assured.

sures another large enterprise for Omaha. By the deal, Messrs. R. Peterson, Fred Weymuller and a Council Bluffs capitalist have secured possession of the Fairbanks

tard refinery plant, at the corner of Second

and Hickory streets, paying therefor the sum of \$15,000, which they will entirely refit and operate as a mait factory.
The plant has been idle for the past year, but the work of remodeling will begin at once, and a large cold storage building will also be

The new factory will be of ample capacity to supply mait for all the Omaha breweries, and it will be in operation as soon as the necessary changes can be made.

In a Pallman.

New York Herald. Passenger (reflecting)-I am sure I had a \$5 gold piece among the change in my pocket, (To porter)—I say, porter, did I give you a \$5 gold piece along with those nickels and Porter (calmly)—Yessah! What about it, sah! Wasn't it good!

Finesse.

New York Herald. A wily politician had a daughter with a beau, With whom it didn't please him to have the

So their love he gerrymandered, after mature reflection, By sending her away to school till she made a new election

Just Like Boston.

Bo ton Courier. Miss Decollette-I learn from the papers. Mrs. Prim, that dress goods are going up.
Mrs. Prim—The good Lord be praised. allus did approve the ol' fashioned style of having 'em come right clean up to the neck.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



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